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The Senate has made greater progress with the tariff bill the past two days than it did the week previous, but it has not reached the rushing gait yet.

The Democratic managers would be grateful if they could keep the debt-lodging issue out of the campaign, but it has come to stay until there is a change.

MR. MILLS has declared that he abjures himself from the House because he cannot endure the Speaker. This being the case, the Texas statesman should resign.

The apard monuments of the Alliance in the Georgia delegation are Messrs. Blount and Crisp. They are among the best men that six thousand voters elect to Congress from that section.

There is no serious quarrel among Republican leaders such as the Democratic papers proclaim, simply a difference of opinion as to the method of making the protective policy most useful to the country at large.

SENATOR BERRY, of Arkansas, is just the man to assail protection. He and his associates in politics have kept manufactures out of that State by a series of incompetent State governments and a period of misrule based upon suppression of free labor.

THERE is reason to believe that much of the talk about British syndicates buying up this and that industry is talk and nothing more, since it is largely fact the flow of gold to this country would reach millions. On the contrary, we are sending gold to England every day.

A FEW days since the authorities of Brooklyn, N. Y., placed a 3 1/2 per cent. loan on the market, but they and the community were surprised to find a small number of bidders. The Eagle, which is a Democratic paper, comments on the matter and finally attributes it to the fact that the present rulers have neglected and even refused to make a statement showing the financial condition of the city. It is enough to say that Brooklyn has a Democratic boss who rules Mayor, Aldermen and Council.

THE last Tennessee Legislature passed a law requiring the owners of dogs to present a receipt of the tax assessed thereon as a prerequisite for voting—a law aimed at the colored men. Near Chattanooga the colored men paid the tax, and two hundred of them left the certificates with a Republican for safe-keeping. A Democratic manager, knowing that he had them, wanted to buy them, and was sold a batch of duplicates for \$375. The district is Republican, and is one in which the white Republicans are a power.

THE Sentinel is trying to create a diversion from the debt discussion by charging that Republicans intend to increase the tax levy. The Republican party is not committed to any financial policy, except to correct the blunders of the Democracy, stop the growth of the State debt and provide for its reduction. It is not necessary to say how they will do this, but they will find a way, as they have before. When the Republicans came into power in 1861 the State finances were in a terrible condition. The debt was \$10,179,367. During a long series of Democratic administrations State funds had been squandered, accounts overdrawn, appropriations misapplied, public moneys diverted to private uses, the school fund misappropriated, and mismanagement and jobbery pervaded the State finances from top to bottom. The situation was even worse than it is now. The debt was larger, the resources of the State less, the revenue smaller, the State's credit lower and its finances generally in worse condition. The Republican party was equal to the situation then, and will be again. It is used to wiping out debts created by the Democracy.

THE Senate and the House are at loggerheads regarding the policy to be pursued in regard to the arid lands of the far West. The Senate would make no appropriation for water supply, but would leave that matter to the States or individuals. The House holds that the government should proceed with its surveys with a view to controlling the sources of water supply. On the one side it is said that the policy of the Senate will enable syndicates to secure these arid lands and utilize the water supply, so as to realize large amounts of money out of them, thereby shutting out the settlers who would go on the lands under the homestead law. On the

other side it is urged that the system adopted by Major Powell involves vast expenditure which will be of little avail. Secretary Noble takes the position that the government should continue its surveys and prevent the sources of water supply from falling into the hands of individuals, as in the years to come the water will be of immense value. This appears to be the proper course, and, if Major Powell's system is extravagant, let Congress provide another which will hold the control of the water supply, leaving the making of canals and ditches necessary to irrigate the lands and make them of value to individuals. But there seems to be no immediate haste for the government to make a large expenditure to reclaim the arid lands, if for no other reason than that quite enough land is now under cultivation.

## THE KILLING OF KEMMLER.

The first enforcement of the New York law providing for the execution of criminals by electricity occurred yesterday, and the account of the proceeding will be read with mingled horror and disgust. If the law had been enforced according to its true intent it would not be read at all. One of the avowed objects of the law was to prevent the details of execution from being made public. It provides as follows:

No account of the details of any such execution, beyond the fact that such convict was on the day in question duly executed according to law at the prison, shall be published in any newspaper. Any person who shall violate or omit to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

From the beginning to the end of the Kemmler case the letter and spirit of this provision have been violated, and a morbid public taste has been pandered to as never before. The only respect in which the law can be called a success is that the man was finally killed, but the circumstances of the execution are far more revolting than a well-ordered hanging. The law itself was the result of a quiet agitation by sentimentalists and scientists. The former wanted to find an easier mode of death than hanging, and the latter wanted to test their theories as to the force of electricity. The result is in no sense a gain for public justice or public decency. So far as convicted murderers are concerned, it is hardly worth while to consult their feelings by searching for a painless means of death, and it will always be an open question whether death by electricity is less painful than death by hanging. No doubt the scientists could do better next time, but it is evident that the chances of bungling and horrible scenes are fully as great in an electrical execution as in one by hanging. It is of comparatively little importance how the death penalty is executed provided it be done promptly, and, above all, secretly. There should be absolutely no publicity whatever attending executions, either as to the preliminary proceedings or the final act, and in this regard the New York law has been grossly violated, even to the extent of permitting press reporters to be present and describe the execution itself.

## STILL ANOTHER LINE OF DEFENSE.

In the case of *The People vs. The Democratic Party of Indiana*, for gross mismanagement of the State finances, the Sentinel has adopted a new line of defense. This is the third or fourth, and each one weaker than those which have gone before. First, it is admitted that "the Democratic legislatures have been liberal with the benevolent institutions and have not been ready enough, perhaps, to increase taxation to meet the demands of these institutions." This was, in effect, a plea of guilty with an appeal to the mercy of the court. Next the Sentinel said, "The State debt is not of alarming dimensions; the total amount is only \$8,540,615.12." This virtually admitted the main charge of mismanagement and pleaded the insignificance of the debt in defense. Finding that this would not do, the State organ fell back to a new line, viz., that "the cause of the deficiency in the State revenue is dishonest appraisalment." This was an attempt to unload the sins of several Democratic legislatures on to the township assessors, by including all of these officials in a wholesale charge of dishonesty. Now the Sentinel has made a new discovery and adopted still another line of defense. And what does the reader think it is? It is this: It says "the principal object of the Republican proposition to increase State taxation is to provide a fund for the purchase of school books under the free text-book proposition." This is the keynote of the new defense. The Sentinel devotes considerable space to trying to make its idea intelligible, and succeeds very poorly at last; but as nearly as can be gathered it is this: The real object, we are told, of attacking the debt-making policy of the Democracy is to pave the way for an increase of taxation, the object of which, in turn, is to provide a fund for furnishing free text-books in the public schools. But in order that our readers may appreciate the true scope and merits of this beautiful and startling discovery, we give it in the Sentinel's words:

Free text-books means text-books bought by the tax-payers. Instead of purchasing the books direct, the octopus scheme (foisted on the Republican party by the Journal and a few other octopus organs) is that the users of school-books shall pay for them in taxes, and that certain State officials shall do the purchasing with the money so paid. It will be remembered in this connection that these organs have never conceded that there could be any reasonable reduction from trust prices. They have always claimed that the lower price of the books now in use was due to their inferior quality. If the present scheme works the programme is to put the trust books in the schools at the old prices, on the ground of their alleged superiority in quality. The trust will then get its former enormous profits without the expense of maintaining agents in all the townships.

This system makes necessary a very large increase of taxation, and the problem of the octopus was how to divert attention from the real purpose of this increase. The State debt created by the building of benevolent institutions was seized upon as a pretext. The cry was raised that this debt must be paid off at once. Of course the octopus and its allies saw that it could not be paid off until the bonds mature, even if the State had the money in the treasury, and therefore the money raised could not be used for purchasing school-books. If the present scheme works the programme is to put the trust books in the schools at the old prices, on the ground of their alleged superiority in quality. The trust will then get its former enormous profits without the expense of maintaining agents in all the townships.

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For profound logic, deep penetration and thorough exposure of hidden motives, it is probable this never was equaled. But it is too beautiful to be true, and too artistic to be real. It will be time enough to discuss the school-book question five years hence, when the State's contract with the present monopoly expires, and time enough to talk about raising the tax levy when other means of rectifying Democratic mismanagement have failed. We can say this much, however: If the Republicans ever do enact a law providing for free school-books, they will be purchased by local officers, and not by State officers; they will not be purchased without any increase of taxation. But for the present they propose to put a stop to the shysterism and dishonest financial policy that has prevailed for years past and to save the credit of the State from plainly impending disaster. It is the Democratic party that is on trial, not the Republican. The charge is, and the record proves it, that several successive Democratic legislatures have piled up a State debt of \$8,540,615.12 and an annual interest account of \$273,835, making excessive appropriations, year after year, with the full knowledge that the revenue was utterly inadequate to meet them and providing no means of payment except by borrowing money at interest. This charge cannot be met by predictions or speculations as to what may happen in the remote future, especially by such absurd speculations as those which constitute the Sentinel's new line of defense. The people are not fools.

## THE POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION.

The conduct of the Democratic members of the House last week so clearly illustrates their policy to obstruct legislation that the attention of the country should be called to it. The regular order was the consideration of the amendments which the Senate had made to the sundry civil appropriation bill. Some of the amendments were of importance and warranted reasonable debate, but most of them were of very little consequence. The Democrats not only objected to everything, but at every point compelled a call of the roll to ascertain if a quorum was present. As the bill, when the amendments had been considered and many of them had been rejected, would of necessity go to a conference committee, they might have been disposed of at once and a conference asked for. But this would not suit the Democrats. They wanted to waste time—to use up the week in doing nothing, knowing that as soon as the bill under consideration should be disposed of other important matters were ready to be placed before the House, such measures, for instance, as the conference report on the original package bill. On Saturday, after the House had been in session an hour and finally found that it had no quorum, a motion was made by a Democrat to adjourn. Mr. Cannon, however, had previously moved a call of the House, but when this motion was made he went to the Democratic leaders and told them that if they would permit the bill to be completed so that it could be sent to a conference committee, the Republicans would agree to adjourn. The Democrats had no objection to the completion of the bill, but were simply maneuvering to waste time; but when promised that no other matter would be brought up when the appropriation bill had been disposed of and adjournment would be had, ceased all opposition, agreed to the regular motions, and did not ask for a roll-call on the passage of the bill. In other words, on promise of adjournment, they agreed not to resist the motions necessary to send an important bill to conference, but they had wasted the week in useless roll-calls and harassing interruptions. And these are the men who are clamoring to be put in control of the next House—these men who have entered into a conspiracy to prevent the passage of much-needed appropriation bills. In view of these facts the Republicans of the House have but one course to pursue—to be in Washington, and in their seats.

THE Engineering and Mining Journal, which no one can accuse of partisanship, and which is not a protectionist journal, gives statistics relative to ten leading manufacturing industries of the country—cotton, woolen, chemical, paper, agricultural implements, lumber, flour, glass, iron and steel, and ship-building—for the years 1879 and 1889, which present an idea of the growth of the great enterprises of the Nation during the last decade. In 1879 the united capital of these industries was \$1,165,000,000; in 1889 it was \$1,784,740,000—an increase of \$619,740,000, or 53 per cent. In 1879 these industries employed 844,776 persons; in 1889, 1,274,000—a gain of 429,224 in ten years, or 50 per cent. The wages paid in 1879 aggregated \$256,795,000, and \$350,689,000 in 1889—a gain of 37 per cent. The amount paid for raw materials was \$379,000,000 greater in 1889 than in 1879—a gain of 33 per cent. The value of the aggregate product in 1879 was \$1,774,000,000, and \$2,293,729,000 in 1889, a gain of \$519,729,000, or 29 per cent. The amount of the product, however, as distinguished from its value, was more than 50 per cent. greater than in 1879, due to the fact that prices are from 25 to 35 per cent. lower now than then. The figures given, says the paper from which they are taken, show that the yearly wages of each man and woman were \$29 less in 1889 than in 1879, which falling off it attributes largely to the inflated values generally prevailing at that time. It may be added that if the comparisons of wages in 1879 had been made with those of the present time, it would be found that they are now equal to those of the earlier period, and that whatever reduction was made in the general aggregate of wages prior to the advance in these industries is probably due to the much lower prices paid labor in the new iron, coal and cotton industries of the South. But if wages were, in fact, that amount less now than in 1879, the great reduction in the cost of living since 1879, averaging at least 33 1/2 per cent. in all of the necessities of life, would many times make up for the apparent small decline of wages be-

tween that period and 1889. Another important fact which the Engineering and Mining Journal finds in its statistics is that while labor received 44.5 per cent. of the value of the manufactured product of these industries in 1879, it received 48.8 per cent. in 1889, a gain of 4.5, which is an actual gain of labor during the decade of nearly 10 per cent. of the share it received of the finished product. Thus it seems that when the industrial statistics of the census of 1890 are compared with those of 1880, it will appear that the almost marvelous development of the decade 1870-80 will be observed in the one following it. With such facts, can any man who will divest himself of his party teaching, or other predilections against the protective policy, and sit down to a candid study of them come to any other conclusion than that it has been a blessing to the whole country?

## THE LAWYERS.

This city of conventions is not often honored by an assemblage of brainier men than those who constitute the National Bar Association, which convened here yesterday. In all ages and countries the law and its professors and practitioners have been a favorite target for vulgar wit and criticism, and yet, in all ages and countries, lawyers have been the pioneers of popular rights, the bravest defenders of constitutional liberty, the foremost champions of political progress. That the profession has also furnished supple tools of tyranny, ready apologists for arbitrary power and mercenary opponents of popular rights does not lessen the weight of the fact that in the main its resultant influence has been largely for human liberty and progress. In this country, as in all civilized countries, the profession of the law, in spite of some unworthy members and sometimes unworthy methods, is still in the front rank of conservative and valuable forces. It is the custom of some to deplore the presence of so many lawyers in Congress, in State legislatures and in public life. This is a great mistake. A Congress or Legislature without a fair quota of good lawyers would be not only worthless but dangerous. This, however, is not intended as a eulogy of the law, but simply to welcome to Indianapolis the representatives of a profession which has done much for the country and deserves well of the people. The admirable addresses of yesterday struck a high key-note for the meeting, which, it is hoped, may be pleasant and profitable.

The attempt of the Democrats to make it appear that the reconstruction of certain buildings destroyed by fire in the Kittery navy-yard has been ordered to promote the re-election of Speaker Reed, shows the desperation of his foes in the House. The navy-yard is located on the southwest extremity of Maine, but is more a New Hampshire than a Maine institution. At best not over two hundred men could be employed, and unless they had been put at work the first week in June, could not acquire a voting residence in Maine, or in the First district of Maine from any other district in the State. If any portion of the men who may be employed live in the First district the employment would not change their votes, if Republicans, so that all the gain which might be derived would be from the employment of Democrats who would vote the Republican ticket for a few weeks' employment. As a matter of fact, Mr. Reed has had a larger majority when the Democrats controlled the navy-yard than when it was under Republican administration, his plurality in 1884 being only 915 and 2,432 in 1888. The Democratic fishermen, who have set a net for the Speaker, will have what is called a "water-haul." All they will accomplish is to proclaim their conviction that Democratic voters can be bribed for a very small consideration.

We printed yesterday an extract from Governor Gray's message to the Legislature in 1887, in which, after calling attention to the insufficiency of the revenue and the rapid increase of the State debt, he recommended the continuance of the 2 cent State-house tax as a means of creating a sinking fund for the gradual reduction and final extinguishment of the State debt. That Legislature paid no attention to the recommendation, and in 1889 Governor Gray repeated it. In his message that year, after again calling attention to the inadequate revenues of the State and the increasing debt, he said:

For the final extinguishment of the State debt a tax of 2 cents on each \$100 should be levied and collected, which tax, when collected, should constitute a public debt sinking fund, to be applied in payment of the public debt under such directions as may be applied by law. Said tax would only take the place of the State-house tax of 2 cents, which has now been discontinued.

The Legislature of 1889 treated this recommendation just as the Legislature of 1887 had done, viz., paid no attention to it, and went on increasing the State debt. Will the Sentinel read Governor Gray out of the party for recommending an increase of the tax levy?

The annual interest on the domestic debt equals about one-fifth of the entire revenue of the State for general purposes, while the total annual interest paid equals about one-fourth of the revenue. Governor Gray's Message to the Legislature, January, 1889. In spite of this warning the Legislature to which it was addressed added largely to the State debt and interest.

The naval ordnance officers at Washington have succeeded in firing a projectile filled with dynamite through a two-inch shell-plate and exploding it on the other side. The experiment is regarded as the most important that has yet been made with high explosives. If this sort of thing goes on, a few guns properly mounted can be used to successfully defend a city.

It is due Representative Morgan, of Mississippi, to say that he denies that he is expelled from the bar so as to be able to join the Farmers' Alliance and secure renomination. It is a Democratic lie of the Mississippi brand.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has issued an order that all government factory workmen's children who are weak or sickly shall have a holiday at the seaside at the government's expense.

DURING the month of July the losses by fire in this country destroying \$10,000

worth of property or more aggregated \$14,723,500, which exceeds the total of July, 1889, by \$3,700,000. This July loss, relatively so large, follows several months in this year which are relatively small, the aggregate for the first six months being \$47,811,245, against \$64,286,000 in 1889.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SENATOR COCKRELL, of Missouri, is described as a "tall, thin, sharp-faced, shrill-voiced Senator, noted as the most excitable man in the Senate, and a good type of the old-fashioned controversialist."

ONE of the attractions in Leipzig in early summer are the flowers which are not reserved for the rich. For twenty pfennigs—about 5 cents—one can purchase a bunch of twelve or fifteen Jacquemont roses, and the white Easter lilies sell for about 2 cents a stalk, each stalk having from four to eight blossoms.

In Australia the labor organizations have secured the eight-hour day with a half-holiday on Saturday, and now they are agitating for a seven-hour day with no work on Saturday. The explanation given is that the labor leaders is that they want to make a bigger demand for men, as the Australian labor market is overstocked.

MR. J. E. WINGATE, of Houlton, Me., has some very ancient family heirlooms in his possession, among which are a powder-horn bearing date 1709, which went through the French and Indian wars and the Revolutionary war; copy of commentary on the Bible, printed in London in 1677, and a pair of razors over one hundred years old.

REPORT has it that General Lord Wolseley was offered, but refused, the appointment of "Gold Stick." As a poor man he is not justified in accepting a position which would have entailed a considerable outlay from his private purse. It was not until his Lordship's refusal had been received that Lord Howe's name was submitted.

RIDER HAGGARD, the novelist, bears a certain facial resemblance to the young Emperor of Germany; he is tall, and slim, and broad-shouldered, and has the bearing of a practical athlete rather than of an over-worked man of letters. He has large, full blue eyes and a light brown mustache, and his manner is at once frank, earnest and unaffected.

THE anniversary of Nicholas Chauvin's birth has just passed uncelebrated by the Chauvinists of the world. Chauvin was born at Rochefort; fought for the Revolution and for the first empire; was wounded five times and lost three fingers; got a "sword of honor" from the republic and the red ribbon from the empire and a pension of \$30 a year, and died at the age of sixty-nine.

THE death of Sir Richard Wallace, whose relationship to the noble house of Hertford was known to everybody in England, has called out a great many interesting bits of gossip about that rather too celebrated family. The Marquis of Hertford, of Gaitheir House, is declared to have been the original of the Marquis of Steyne in "Vanity Fair." If so, Thackeray cannot be the favorite author of the Hertford family.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER has attended the little Friends' Church in Amesbury, Mass., where he lives, for a period of fifty years, but has never been known to "speak in meeting." It is doubtful if he has ever screwed his courage up to the point of speaking in public, and he never puts himself in the background on public occasions and can never be prevailed upon to read one of his own productions before an audience.

A well-made by Frederick the Great in 1741, during the first Silesian war, is printed in the first volume of "The Wars of Frederick the Great," just published in Germany. It reads as follows: "I am only King so long as I am free. If they kill me I wish my body to be burned in Roman flames, and my ashes to be blown over the urn at Rheimsburg. In this case Knobelsdorf (his architect) shall construct a monument for me like that of Horace at Tusculum."

MRS. THEODORE TILTON is a sad and lonely woman, with silver-streaked hair, a careworn face and stooped figure, who frequents Lincoln Park in Chicago with her grandchildren. Every pleasant morning in the year she goes to the pleasure ground, and seldom recognized, and never speaking to any one. She lives with her married daughter, who contributes to the family income by water-color paintings, and which are very lovely in conception and treatment.

MISS MATTIE HESTER is the United States mail-carrier over the route from Condar, Laurens county, to Lothair, Montgomery county, Georgia, a distance of forty miles through a sparsely-settled region, which she traverses three times a week. She carries her mail, carries a revolver, and is as punctual as the sun at all seasons and in all weathers. Besides transporting the mails, she manages a farm, gets out lumber, splits fence rails and covers her support a widowed mother, two younger sisters and a brother, while she is not yet twenty years of age.

MR. AND MRS. STANLEY have a solid silver service consisting of 38 table forks, 24 table spoons, 24 dessert spoons, 24 dessert forks, 24 soup ladles, 2 gongs, 4 sauce ladles, 18 dessert knives, 18 dessert spoons, 18 dessert forks, 18 ice spoons, 8 helping spoons, pair grape scissors, pair sugar tongs, 4 dessert knives, 1 gong, 2 centre dishes, 2 chandeliers, 2 chased beakers and 2 sauce boats. These desirable articles are presented by the Emin Pasha relief committee to "Henry M. Stanley," on his wedding day, July 12, 1890, in commemoration of duty nobly done and a great enterprise splendidly achieved in darkest Africa.

CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW is said to be as rapid with his pen as his tongue. A correspondent relates the following: "I remember an instance when I was at his house at 7 o'clock one evening. He was to deliver one of his most important addresses that evening at 8 o'clock. He had no more time as he talked leisurely with me as if it was not a thought on his mind. At 7:15 o'clock he went into his library; at 7:30 o'clock he was reading over his manuscript and in his own writing; at 7:45 o'clock he was more than half an hour in the streets to the hall, and at 8:10 he was on his feet talking, glancing at his manuscript only three times during the entire address of forty-five minutes duration."

## THE AFRICAN BUBBLE.

It May Prove as Disastrous as Law's South Sea Scheme.

Nineteenth Century.

The wealthy and intelligent colonial companies of Holland were unable to develop any commercial resources whatever in the center of Africa. The very same Dutchmen whose trading enterprises succeeded in the East Indies and who created tropical colonies there, failed to do any good in Negro Land.

The population of Negro Land, which was roughly computed to be 50,000,000 in the last century, is now estimated at about 130,000,000. The climatic difficulties to European administration have remained the same, but the difficulties to European administration arising from the existence of a powerful indigenous race have increased since the great experiment of the Dutch.

Before rushing as they have done into Africa the King of the Belgians and the Emperor of Germany might have got some useful lessons at The Hague. Our government, however, need not go so far. Downing street has its own collection of African enthusiasts and failures.

About the same time that the adventurers and undertakers were sent to Ireland to divide lands of the Desmond and to destroy the ancient tenures of the native occupiers, Queen Elizabeth chartered a trading company to Africa, not only to take the lands of the negroes, but to take the negroes themselves. While the agrarian question at this moment in Ireland is not entirely unconnected with what was then done, not a trace exists in Africa of the operations of Queen Elizabeth's company. And so with the English suggestion of a trading company to Africa, not only to take the lands of the negroes, but to take the negroes themselves. While the agrarian question at this moment in Ireland is not entirely unconnected with what was then done, not a trace exists in Africa of the operations of Queen Elizabeth's company. And so with the English suggestion of a trading company to Africa, not only to take the lands of the negroes, but to take the negroes themselves. 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